THE
# North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

### Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One square, | 6 months, | (14 lines to a square,) | | | $ 10 |
| " | 12 " | " | " | " | 18 |
| Two squares, | 6 months, | " | " | " | 15 |
| " | 12 " | " | " | " | 25 |
| Three squares, | 6 months, | " | " | " | 20 |
| " | 12 " | " | " | " | 30 |

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

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A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

**A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.**
**Wholesale Grocers,**
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
*Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,*
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

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"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

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LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

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PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

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WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

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CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR Supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

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CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE Clovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

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RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

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STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

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LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

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SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

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GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

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LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. erby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

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EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

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TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

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CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

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DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

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CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

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COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

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FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

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CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

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PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

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HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price. NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

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RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

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BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

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NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

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JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY. W. L. POMEROY.
Dec. 26, 1853. 12—

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WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

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SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
12 " Catsups,
" Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

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# Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1854. No. 50.

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ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

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E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

*Overcoats.*

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge "
75 Mountain Beaver "
34 Flushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " " "

*Cassimere Pants.*

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

*Boys' Clothing.*

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

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HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,
Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.
We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

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CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

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**KADER BIGGS,**
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
*Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,*
**Norfolk, Va.**

*References*—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, William ston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

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NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek. W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

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BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

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NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

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GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

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HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received. JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

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SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

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PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

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FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State. Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

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A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

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ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

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STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.

The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.

A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.

All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

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VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is settled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

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NEW BOOKS.—Scotia's Bards, illustrated; Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, by B. J. Lossing, 2 vols., royal, 8 vo.; Peruvian Antiquities, by Marano Edward Pivero, translated into English, from the original Spanish, by Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.; Grates History of Greece, vol. 11.; The Complete Works of S. S. Coleridge, with an introductory essay upon his Philosophical and Theological Opinions, Edited by Professor Shedd, 7 vols., 8 vo.; The Works of Joseph Addison, Edited, with Critical and Explanatory notes, by George W. Greene; The Works of Shakespeare, Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., S. A.; Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. Willis; The Homes of the New World, Impressions of America, by Frederika Bremer; The Behaviour Book, by Miss Sealie; Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton; The Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion, by Charles Scott, A. M.; Bleak House, by Charles Dickens; Gustavus Lindorme, or, "Lead us not into temptation," by Emilie F. Carlen; The Daughter at School, by Rev. Jno. Todd, D. D.; The Old House by the River; Temperance Tales and Hearth Stone reveries, by T. W. Brown.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, 1853. 9—

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ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

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BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Cieryo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

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MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock of Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

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PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

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**Fall and Winter, 1853.**

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and Colored Silks,
French an.. English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

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**JOSEPH K. MARRIOTT,**
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.

Office up stairs in the building occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith.
Feb. 2, 2854. 23—tf.

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TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

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SMUT IN WHEAT.—400 LBS. BLUE-STONE, THE great preventative of smut in wheat, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

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CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

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SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

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FACT *VS.* FICTION.—JUST PUBLISHED, THE OLD BREWERY, and the NEW MISSION AT THE FIVE POINTS, By the Ladies of the Mission. The Publishers take pleasure in inviting the attention of the moral world to this charming production as one of the most remarkable ever offered to the public; and they confidently present it as one of the most touching and impressive volumes which have fallen from the press since the first issue of Mr. Warren's "Diary of a Physician." The papers composing this work are not mere fancy sketches, written for the purpose of a simple commercial speculation, but the written histories of fallen ones who have been missed; of lost ones who have been reclaimed; of Idleness which has been led to Industry; of Drunkenness which has thrown away the Cup; of Poverty which has put on the garb of Comfort; of Despair which has begun again to Hope; of Ignorance which has crept out of Darkness up to Light; and of Sinful Weakness which has thrown off Falsehood, Crime and Shame, and now walks firmly forth in all a Christian's stre gth. The volume overflows with incidents which are real; with pictures drawn, not from fancy, but from life—the whole invested with a freshness which can only come from the vital fount of truth. As a whole the publishers present it as one of the truthfulest mirrors of human weakness, infirmity and suffering, and of the most sublime and self-sacrificing Christian faithfulness and heroism ever offered to the public. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore,
Raleigh, N. C.
February 8, 1854. 26—

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LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
300 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

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NOTICE TO CORN GROWERS.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale a peculiar kind of Corn known as the Canada prolific Corn, which excels any grain ever before offered to the Southern Planters, both for beauty and increase. It is a handsome white corn, and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two to three ears of Corn—and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. I procured a small quantity of this corn through the mail, and planted nine grains in a common sandy garden, that had never received any other manure than from the stable and barn yard, and the result was eighty-six silks and fifty-eight ears! Had not the drought come upon it at the time it did, several other ears would have matured.

I will send packages of one hundred grains each, postpaid, for one dollar, to any one remitting me that sum; and I feel confident no man who invests this small sum for this Corn will regret the experiment. This is not the "Sucker Corn," that shoots at every joint—this species is as late as the common Indian corn and will grow as tall. All orders to be post-paid and addressed to
ANTHONY DAVIS, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir Co., N. C., or Williams & Haywood, T. M. 20 Raleigh.
February 23d, 1854. 28—

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BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert time, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT'S.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

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JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos' from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gœhle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

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ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

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STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do

The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

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FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

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JUST RECEIVED AT PROCTERS.—RIBB'D Cotton Drawers.
Double-breasted Merino Under Shirts—a superior article.
20 doz. dress Shirts and Collars. I. PROCTER.
December 1, 1853. 5—

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SALMON AND LOBSTER.—3 CASES PUT UP in Jars, hermetically sealed.
1 case Sardines in Jars, hermetically sealed.
All warranted fresh and pure, for sale by
JAS. Mc KIMMON.

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A FRESH SUPPLY OF SARATOGA WATER. For sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

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GARDEN SEED.—We are now in receipt of a large supply of Garden Seed, warranted fresh, to which the attention of Gardeners is invited.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

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BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 96—

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GRASS SEED.—Red clover, Herds grass, Blue grass, mixed lawn grass and Lucerne. Just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

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OUR NEW STOCK!!

E. L. HARDING HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND opened his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Fine French Cassimere Pants, Marseilles and Silk Vests, Superior French Cloth Frock and Sack Coats—besides all the medium qualities.

These Goods are made up EXPRESSLY for our own sales, consequently the *Garments are made* in the latest and best style.

We can confidently and safely recommend our goods to wear well, as many can testify who have purchased from us for years past.

Our arrangements are such that we can take measures and have garments made in the best style, and a good 'FIT' guaranteed.

In reference to Dress Shirts, we would call the attention of our customers to our styles. Orders taken, and shirts made to measure, in two weeks time. In fact we are prepared to suit our customers in every respect.

☞ Call at HARDING'S for GOOD GOODS.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

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E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cook*—Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—

Superior black doe skin Pants,
do fancy do do do
do white linen drill do
do do duck do
do fancy do do do
do black satin D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do do silk do
do fancy do do
do farmer satins do
do white Marseilles D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do figured do do
do black cloth frock Coats,
do do do dress do
do fancy do frock do
do do do sack do

with all the medium qualities.

For bargains in well made Goons, call at HARDING'S.
April 4, 1854. 40—

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ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—HAVING qualified as Administrator on the estate of Richard Green, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment; and all persons, having claims against the estate, will present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. E. W. OGBURN

## PRESIDENT PIERCE'S VETO MESSAGE.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

The bill entitled "An act making a grant of public lands to the several States for the benefit of indigent insane persons," which was presented to me on the 27th ultimo, has been maturely considered, and is returned to the Senate, the House in which it originated, with a statement of the objections which have required me to withhold from it my approval.

In the performance of this duty prescribed by the Constitution, I have been compelled to resist the deep sympathies of my own heart in favor of the humane purpose sought to be accomplished, and to overcome the reluctance with which I dissent from the conclusions of the two Houses of Congress, and present my own opinions in opposition to the action of a co-ordinate branch of the Government, which possesses so fully my confidence and respect.

If, in presenting my objections to this bill, I should say more than strictly belongs to the measure, or is required for the discharge of my official obligation, let it be attributed to a sincere desire to justify my act before those whose good opinion I so highly value, and to that earnestness which springs from my deliberate conviction, that a strict adherence to the terms and purposes of the Federal compact, offers the best, if not the only, security for the preservation of our blessed inheritance of representative liberty.

The bill provides, in substance:

*First.* That ten millions of acres of land be granted to the several States, to be apportioned among them in the compound ratio of the geographical area, and representation of said States in the House of Representatives.

*Second.* That wherever there are public lands in a State subject to sale at the regular price of private entry, the proportion of said ten millions of acres falling to such State, shall be selected from such lands within it; and that to the States in which there are no such public lands, land scrip shall be issued to the amount of their distributive shares, respectively; said scrip not to be entered by said States, but to be sold by them, and subject to entry by their assignees, provided that none of it shall be sold at less than one dollar per acre, under penalty of forfeiture of the same to the United States.

*Third.* That the expenses of the management and superintendence of said lands, and of the moneys received therefrom, shall be paid by the States to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said States.

*Fourth.* That the gross proceeds of the sales of such lands, or land scrip so granted, shall be invested by the several States in safe stocks, to constitute a perpetual fund, the principal of which shall remain forever undiminished, and the interest to be appropriated to the maintenance of the indigent insane within the several States.

*Fifth.* That annual returns of lands or scrip sold shall be made by the States to the Secretary of the Interior, and the whole grant be subject to certain conditions and limitations prescribed in the bill, to be assented to by legislative acts of said States.

This bill, therefore, proposes that the Federal Government shall make provision to the amount of the value of ten millions of acres of land, for an eleemosynary object within the several States, to be administered by the political authority of the same; and it presents, at the threshold, the question, whether any such act, on the part of the Federal Government, is warranted and sanctioned by the Constitution, the provisions and principles of which are to be protected and sustained as a first and paramount duty.

It cannot be questioned that if Congress have power to make provision for the indigent insane without the limits of this District, it has the same power to provide for the indigent who are not insane; and thus to transfer to the Federal Government the charge of all the poor in all the States. It has the same power to provide hospitals and other local establishments for the care and cure of every species of human infirmity, and thus to assume all that duty of either public philanthropy, or public necessity to the dependent, the orphan, the sick, or the needy, which is now discharged by the States themselves, or by corporate institutions, or private endowments existing under the legislation of the States. The whole field of public beneficence is thrown open to the care and culture of the Federal Government. Generous impulses no longer encounter the limitations and control of our imperious fundamental law. For, however worthy may be the present object in itself, it is only one of a class. It is not exclusively worthy of benevolent regard. Whatever considerations dictate sympathy for this particular object, apply, in like manner, if not in the same degree, to idiotcy, to physical disease, to extreme destitution. If Congress may and ought to provide for any one of these objects, it may and ought to provide for them all. And if it be done in this case, what answer shall be given, when Congress shall be called upon, as it doubtless will be, to pursue a similar course of legislation in the others? It will, obviously, be vain to reply that the object is worthy, but that the application has taken a wrong direction.

The power will have been deliberately assumed, the general obligation will, by this act, have been acknowledged, and the question of means and expediency will alone be left for consideration. The decision upon the principle, in any one case, determines it for the whole class. The question presented, therefore, clearly is upon the constitutionality and propriety of the Federal Government assuming to enter into a novel and vast field of legislation, namely, that of providing for the care and support of all those, among the people of the United States, who, by any form of calamity, become fit objects of public philanthropy.

I readily, and, I trust feelingly, acknowledge the duty incumbent on us all, as men and citizens, and as among the highest and holiest of our duties, to provide for those who, in the mysterious order of Providence, are subject to want and to disease of body or mind, but I cannot find any authority in the Constitution for making the Federal Government the great almoner of public charity throughout the United States. To do so would, in my judgment, be contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and subversive of the whole theory upon which the Union of these States is founded. And if it were admissible to contemplate the exercise of this power, for any object whatever, I cannot avoid the belief that it would, in the end, be prejudicial rather than beneficial to the noble offices of charity, to have the charge of them transferred from the States to the Federal Government. Are we not too prone to forget that the Federal Union is the creature of the States, not they of the Federal Union? We were the inhabitants of Colonies distinct in local government one from the other, before the Revolution. By that Revolution the Colonies each became an independent State. They achieved that independence, and secured its recognition by the agency of a consulting body, which, from being an assembly of the ministers of distinct sovereignties, instructed to agree to no form of government which did not leave the domestic concerns of each State to itself, was appropriately denominated a Congress. When, having tried the experiment of the confederation, they resolved to change that for the present Federal Union, and thus to confer on the Federal Government ample authority, they scrupulously measured such of the functions of their cherished sovereignty as they chose to delegate to the General Government. With this aim, and to this end, the fathers of the Republic framed the Constitution, in and by which the independent and sovereign States united themselves, for certain specified objects and purposes, and for those only, leaving all powers not therein set forth as conferred on one or another of the three great departments, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial, indubitably with the States. And when the people of the several States had, in their State conventions, and thus alone, given effect and force to the Constitution, not content that any doubt should, in future, arise as to the scope and character of this act, they engrafted thereon the explicit declaration that:

"The powers not delegated to the United States 'by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the 'States, are reserved to the States respectively, or 'to the people."

Can it be controverted that the great mass of the business of Government that involved, in the social relations, the internal arrangements of the body politic; the mental and moral culture of men; the development of local resources of wealth; the punishment of crimes in general; the preservation of order; the relief of the needy, or otherwise unfortunate members of society, did, in practice remain with the States; that none of these objects of local concern are, by the Constitution, expressly or impliedly prohibited to the States, and that none of them are, by any express language of the Constitution, transferred to the United States? Can it be claimed that any of these functions of local administration and legislation are vested in the Federal Government by any implication? I have never found anything in the Constitution which is susceptible of such a construction. No one of the enumerated powers touches the subject, or has even a remote analogy to it. The powers conferred upon the United States have reference to Federal relations, or to the means of accomplishing or executing things of Federal relation. So, also, of the same character are the powers taken away from the States by enumeration. In either case, the powers granted and the powers restricted were so granted or so restricted only where it was requisite for the maintenance of peace and harmony between the States, or for the purpose of protecting their common interests, and defending their common sovereignty, against aggression from abroad or insurrection at home.

I shall not discuss the question of power sometimes claimed for the General Government, under the clause of the eighth section of the Constitution, which gives Congress the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States," because if it has not already been settled upon sound reason and authority, it never will be. I take the received and just construction of that article, as if written to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, *in order* to pay the debts, and *in order* to provide for the common defense and general welfare. It is not a substantive general power to provide for the welfare of the United States, but is a limitation on the grant of power to raise money by taxes, duties, and imposts. If it were otherwise, all the rest of the Constitution, consisting of carefully enumerated, and cautiously guarded grants of specific powers, would have been useless, if not delusive. It would be impossible, in that view, to escape from the conclusion, that these were inserted only to mislead for the present, and instead of enlightening and defining the pathway of the future, to involve its action in the mazes of doubtful construction. Such a conclusion the character of the men who framed that sacred instrument will never permit us to form. Indeed, to suppose it susceptible of any other construction would be to consign all the rights of the States, and of the people of the States, to the mere discretion of Congress, and thus to clothe the Federal Government with authority to control the sovereign States, by which the States would have been dwarfed into provinces or departments, and all sovereignty vested in an absolute consolidated central power, against which the spirit of liberty has so often, and in so many countries, struggled in vain. In my judgment you cannot, by tributes to humanity, make any adequate compensation for the wrong you would inflict by removing the sources of power and political action from those who are to be thereby affected. If the time shall ever arrive when, for an object appealing however strongly to our sympathies, the dignity of the States shall bow to the dictation of Congress, by conforming their legislation thereto, when the power, and majesty, and honor of those who created shall become subordinate to the thing of their creation, I but feebly utter my apprehensions when I express my firm conviction that we shall see "the beginning of the end."

Fortunately, we are not left in doubt as to the purpose of the Constitution, any more than as to its express language, for, although the history of its formation, as recorded in the Madison papers, shows that the Federal Government, in its present form, emerged from the conflict of opposing influences, which have continued to divide statesmen from that day to this, yet the rule of clearly defined powers, and of strict construction, presided over the actual conclusion and subsequent adoption of the Constitution.

President Madison, in the Federalist, says: 'The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution 'to the Federal Government are few and defined. 'Those which are to remain in the State governments, are numerous and definite. Its" (the General Government's) "jurisdiction extends to certain 'enumerated objects only, and leaves to the several 'States a residuary and inviolable sovereignty over 'all other objects."

In the same spirit, President Jefferson invokes "the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies; and President Jackson said that our true strength and wisdom are not promoted by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States, but that, on the contrary, they consist "not in binding the States more closely to the center, but in leaving each more unobstructed in its proper orbit."

The framers of the Constitution, in refusing to confer on the Federal Government any jurisdiction over these purely local objects, in my judgment, manifested a wise forecast and broad comprehension of the true interests of these objects themselves. It is clear that public charities within the States can be efficiently administered only by their authority. The bill before me concedes this, for it does not commit the funds it provides to the administration of any other authority.

I cannot but repeat what I have before expressed, that if the several States, many of which have already laid the foundation of munificent establishments of local beneficence, and nearly all of which are proceeding to establish them, shall be led to suppose, as they will be, should this bill become a law for such objects, the fountains of charity will be dried up at home, and the several States, instead of bestowing their own means on the social wants of their own people, may themselves, through the strong temptation, which appeals to States as to individuals, become humble supplicants for the bounty of the Federal Government, reversing their true relation to this Union.

Having stated my views of the limitation of the powers conferred by the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution, I deem it proper to call attention to the third section of the fourth article, and to the provisions of the sixth article, bearing directly upon the question under consideration; which, instead of aiding the claim to power exercised in this case, tend, it is believed, strongly to illustrate and explain positions which, even without such support, I cannot regard as questionable.

The third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, is in the following terms: "The Congress shall have power to *dispose* of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claim of the United States, or of any particular State." The sixth article, is as follows, to-wit: that "All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederaton."

For a correct understanding of the terms used, in the third section of the fourth article, above quoted, reference should be had to the history of the times in which the Constitution was formed and adopted. It was decided upon in convention on the 17th September, 1787, and by it Congress was empowered to "dispose of," &c., "the territory or other property belonging to the United States." The only territory then belonging to the United States, was that then recently ceded by the several States, to wit: by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by South Carolina in August, 1787, only the month before the formation of the Constitution. The cession from Virginia contained the following provision:

"That all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for, or appropriated to, any of the before mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American Army, shall be considered a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become members of the Confederation or Federal alliance of the said States, Virginia included, according to their usual respective proportions, in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide *disposed of* for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

Here the object for which these lands are to be disposed of, is clearly set forth, and the power to dispose of them granted by the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, clearly contemplates such disposition only. If such be the fact, and in my mind there can be no doubt of it, then you have again, not only no implication in favor of the contemplated grant, but the strongest authority against it.

Furthermore, this bill is in violation of the faith of the Government, pledged in the act of January 28, 1847. The nineteenth section of that act declares, "That, for the payment of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act, the sales of the public lands are hereby pledged; and it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to use and apply all moneys which may be received into the Treasury for the sales of the public lands after the first day of January, 1848, first to pay the interest on all stocks issued by virtue of this act; and secondly, to use the balance of said receipts, after paying the interest aforesaid, in the purchase of said stocks at their market value," &c. The debts then contracted have not been liquidated, and the language of this section, and the obligations of the United States under it, are too plain to need comment.

I have been unable to discover any distinction, on constitutional grounds, or grounds of expediency, between an appropriation of ten millions of dollars, directly from the money in the Treasury, for the object contemplated, and the appropriation of lands presented for my sanction. And yet, I cannot doubt, that if the bill proposed ten millions of dollars from the Treasury of the United States, for the support of indigent insane in the several States, that the constitutional question involved in the act would have attracted forcibly the attention of Congress.

I respectfully submit, that, in a constitutional point of view, it is wholly immaterial whether the appropriation be in money or in land.

The public domain is the common property of the Union, just as much as the surplus proceeds of that, and of duties on imports remaining unexpended in the Treasury. As such, it has been pledged, is now pledged, and may need to be so pledged again for public indebtedness.

As property, it is distinguished from actual money chiefly in this respect: that its profitable management sometimes requires that portions of it be appropriated to local objects, in the States wherein it may happen to lie, as would be done by any prudent proprietor to enhance the sale-value of his private domain. All such grants of land are, in fact, a disposal of it for value received; but they afford no precedent, or constitutional reason, for giving away the public lands. Still less do they give sanction to appropriations for objects which have not been entrusted to the Federal Government, and therefore belong exclusively to the States.

To assume that the public lands are applicable to ordinary State objects, whether of public structures, police, charity, or expenses of State administration, would be to disregard, to the amount of the value of the public lands, all the limitations of the Constitution, and confound, to that extent, all distinctions between the rights and powers of the States, and those of the United States. For if the public lands may be applied to the support of the poor, whether sane or insane, if the disposal of them and their proceeds be not subject to the ordinary limitations of the Constitution, then Congress possesses unqualified power to provide for expenditures in the States by means of the public lands, even to the degree of defraying the salaries of Governors, judges, and all other expenses of the Government, and internal administration within the several States. The conclusion from the general survey of the whole subject is, to my mind, irresistible, and closes the question, both of right and expediency, so far as regards the principle of the appropriation proposed in this bill. Would not the admission of such a power in Congress to dispose of the public domain, work the practical abrogation of some of the most important provisions of the Constitution? If the systematic reservation of a definite portion of the public lands (the sixteenth section) in the States, for the purpose of education, and occasional grants for similar purposes be cited as contradicting these conclusions, the answer, as it appears to me, is obvious and satisfactory. Such reservations and grants, besides being a part of the conditions on which the proprietary right of the United States is maintained, along with the eminent domain of a particular State, and by which the public land remains free from taxation in the State in which it lies, as long as it remains the property of the United States, are the acts of a mere land owner, disposing of a small share of his property in a way to augment the value of the residue, and in this mode to encourage the early occupation of it by the industrious and intelligent pioneer.

The great example of apparent donation of lands to the States, likely to be relied upon as sustaining the principles of this bill, is the relinquishment of swamp lands to the States in which they are situated; but this, also, like other grants already referred to, was based expressly upon grounds clearly distinguishable in principle from any which can be assumed for the bill herewith returned, viz: upon the interest and duty of the proprietor. They were charged, and not without reason, to be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the surrounding country. The measure was predicted, not only upon the ground of the disease inflicted upon the people of the States which the United States could not justify, as a just and honest proprietor, but also upon an express limitation of the application of the proceeds, in the first instance, to purposes of levees and drains, thus protecting the health of the inhabitants, and, at the same time, enhancing the value of the remaining lands belonging to the General Government. It is not to be denied that Congress, while administering the public lands as a proprietor, within the principle distinctly announced in my annual message, may sometimes have failed to distinguish accurately between objects which are and which are not within its constitutional powers.

After the most careful examination, I find but two examples in the acts of Congress which furnish any precedent for the present bill, and those examples will, in my opinion, serve rather as a warning than as an inducement to tread in the same path.

The first is the act of March 3d, 1819, granting a township of land to the Connecticut asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb.

The second that of April 5th, 1826, making a similar grant of land to the Kentucky asylum for teaching the deaf and dumb.

The first more than thirty years after the adoption of the Constitution, and the second more than a quarter of a century ago.

These acts were unimportant as to the amount appropriated, and, so far as I can ascertain, were passed on two grounds; first, that the object was a charitable one, and secondly, that it was national. To say that it was a charitable object, is only to say that it was an object of expenditure proper for the competent authority; but it no more tended to show that it was a proper object of expenditure by the United States, than is any other purely local object, appealing to the best sympathies of the human heart, in any of the States. And the suggestion that a school for the mental culture of the deaf and dumb in Connecticut, or Kentucky, is a national object, only shows how loosely this expression has been used when the purpose was to procure appropriations by Congress. It is not perceived how a school of this character is otherwise national than is any establishment of religious or moral instruction. All the pursuits of industry, everything which promotes the material or intellectual well-being of the race, every ear of corn or boll of cotton which grows, is national in the same sense; for each one of these things goes to swell the aggregate of national prosperity and happiness of the United States; but it confounds all meaning of language to say that these things are "national," as equivalent to "Federal," so as to come within any of the classes of appropriation for which Congress is authorized by the Constitution to legislate.

It is a marked point in the history of the Constitution, that when it was proposed to empower Congress to establish a university, the proposition was confined to the District intended for the future seat of Government of the United States, and that even that proposed clause was omitted in consideration of the exclusive powers conferred on Congress to legislate for that District. Could a more decisive indication of the true construction and the spirit of the Constitution in regard to all matters of this nature have been given? It proves that such objects were considered by the convention as appertaining to local legislation only, that they were not comprehended, either expressly or by implication, in the grant of general power to Congress, and that, consequently, they remained with the several States.

The general result at which I have arrived is the necessary consequence of those views of the relative rights, powers, and duties of the States and of the Federal Government which I have long entertained, and often expressed, and in reference to which my convictions do but increase in force with time and experience.

I have thus discharged the unwelcome duty of respectfully stating my objections to this bill, with which I cheerfully submit the whole subject to the wisdom of Congress.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1854.

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For the Standard,

JONES COUNTY, April 29, 1854.

MR. EDITOR—*Sir:* The Whig candidate for Governor, Gen. Dockery, renowned for "firmness of purpose and strength of intellect," and of lungs also, held forth at Trenton on yesterday to a crowd of about sixty persons, about one fourth of whom were democrats. Before speaking the old General appeared mild, courteous and affable, and we had supposed the reputation he bore of being a frank, honest, plain and candid debater was probably true, and that his plain and unostentatious manners and disposition was an index to the heart and feelings of the man. Let a hasty sketch of his remarks show how disappointed we were.

After introductory remarks, the first subject introduced was that of Free Suffrage. Declared himself in favor of obtaining it by Convention—did not say whether restricted or not, but simply endorsed the resolutions of the Whig State Convention that nominated him, and they were just such as he would have drafted himself had he been the author of them—heartily approved the platforms, and then in another moment declared all platforms of a general nature mere humbugs—that Free Suffrage was not so popular with the democrats after all, as it had been killed by the vote of one of their own party, alluding to Speaker Edwards of the Senate. He distinctly said by the vote of the Senator, which he should have known was not the case. Strange to say the whigs cheered him for this morsel of intelligence, and no doubt some believed him a simon pure Free Suffrage man, and approved of his remarks, notwithstanding for the last six years these very Whigs have been denouncing Free Suffrage as a Davy Reid humbug. The subject of internal improvements, public schools, &c., was next discussed—wanted them built and supported by the distribution of the public lands or the proceeds of the sales—spoke feelingly of the great wonders it would perform—eulogized Clay for the distribution of the surplus revenue—claimed all the honors to the whig party, when he knew well that it was in the power of a democratic President to veto the measure had he been so disposed—contended vehemently that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands should be distributed among twenty or twenty-one States. Neglected or failed to tell us that an act had once been passed to distribute the proceeds of said lands among the States, and that in some acts amending the revenue laws a clause was inserted repealing distribution upon a certain contingency which they were sure would happen. In candour he should have given a faithful account of the matter, and told us what money or how was the money raised to purchase these lands, to extinguish Indian titles, indemnity to Mexico for New Mexico and California. All this was studiously avoided, or to use a cant phrase with us "it was not good sense" to tell us. Now descanted long and loud on the amount given by Congress to an Illinois Railroad, and that it had been subsequently given away to some Boston capitalist, Englishmen, members of Parliament, Lords, &c. of Great Britain, who had reaped harvests of millions of dollars on their contract. All this he insisted had been the work of democrats or the result of democratic policy. But could not or would not tell us that some of these very measures he so bitterly denounced were supported by Whigs also, and received the approval of Millard Fillmore, the model President.

The old General said there was nothing censurable in the democratic platform in regard to the public lands, but they did not act out or up to their professions; that while they insisted upon the public lands being a source of revenue to the general government they were prodigal and wasteful of it in Congress, and that every body could have a free farm if a certain bill pending in Congress should become a law—censured the President and the democratic party for all this, and yet he knows or ought to know that nearly or quite all the members from this State, whig and democrat, voted against the homestead bill. Does he not know that democrats as well as whigs, especially in the old States, are averse to any wasteful use or special benefits being confered upon one section of the Union to the prejudice of the other, whether it be of the public lands or any other public assetts.

President Pierce was now attacked, and a charge as fierce as that of the Mexicans at Contreras was poured in wrath upon his devoted head for his appointments to office of secessionists and freesoilers, and in some ludicrous comparisons likened him to the pickpocket, which disgusted many who have heard for the first time such language used in connection with the name of an honorable man and party and a respectable office. The great and leading subject of the day, the Nebraska and Kansas bills before Congress for the organization of a territorial government was given the go by, such small matters as these the old General would not think of discussing.

We hope soon to hear of Mr. Bragg's appointments, and hope he will not omit to visit our county.

A LISTENER.

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LIVELIHOOD. Little indeed do one half the world know how the other half live. Fortunate it is for us all, that we have neither the invisible cap, nor the shoes of swiftness that did their owner such good service in the fairy tale. We might be astonished, not to say disgusted, could we follow our nearest and dearest for one short half hour after they have left our sight; could we see them, when they think no mortal eye is upon their actions, we might smile or we might weep according as our temperament bordered upon the sentimental or the cynical. Yet is there one that always watches. How comes it that when we hide ourselves from man, we think no shame to expose our follies to man's Creator? Will a day come when everything shall be made known? when there will be no more hypocrisy—no more respectability—no more difference between vice on the house top and vice in the corner There will be some strange shifting of places when that day does come—much shrinking and wincing from the general Show-up—much scarlet shame, and livid remorse when the brow can no more be covered nor the Past undone. 'Tis a pity we should think so little of payment till the bill comes due, in the meantime we go blindly on, deceiving and deceived—we know but little of our neighbor, and we trust in Heaven our neighbor knows nothing whatever about us, so we grope about in the dark and call it Life.

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QUARRELING. If anything in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after, than he did before; it degrades him in the eyes of others, and, what is worse, blunts his sensibilities on the one hand, and increases the power and passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more peaceably and quietly we get on the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the better course is, if a man cheats you, to quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

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METHODIST CHURCH CASE.—We understand that the opinion of the Supreme Court in this case was delivered by Mr. Justice Nelson, yesterday, and that this decision is upon all points in favor of the Church South. We further understand that this decision not only establishes the right of the Church South to a proportionate share of the common funds and property, but also declares the division of the Church to be a valid act, and that the two divisions South and North are equally legitimate. It may not be improper to state, in addition, that Judge McLean did not sit in this case.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

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A JURY OF FEMALES. In the year 1794, the body of a female was discovered in Newbury, under circumstances which rendered a coroner's inquest desirable. A jury of twelve women was called, and a copy of their verdict has been preserved. It was as follows:

"We judge according to our best light and contents, that the death of said Elizabeth was not by any violens or wrong dun to her by any parson or thing, but by som soden stoping of her breath."

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For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR: Some time ago I saw in the columns of your paper a suggestion, which appeared to me to be one of the most important made in our State for many years. We do all very much need an accurate map of North Carolina, and your proposal that our next Legislature provide the means to obtain it should meet the hearty approval of us all. It is to be hoped that now there are few in the State opposed to a judicious system of internal improvements. But how can a system be judicious unless the country to be improved be well known? Different parts of the State may desire a connection which ought not to be allowed, because it will cost more than it comes to. Other parts again seem to have been formed for a great reciprocation of benefits. But they stand separate because the facilities for joining them are unnoticed. Now, a large map which will accurately exhibit the form of our sea coast—the lengths and directions of our rivers—the interweaving of their head waters and so the continuity of their water sheds as well as of their vallies—the relative positions of our towns and villages, and the windings of the roads that connect them. Such a map, widely distributed among our people, would be to them of incalculable service—eminently suggestive to all who may look on it, and itself decisive of many schemes and questions that may arise. Let us look at some of the reasons for prosecuting this good work, especially at this time.

1. We have example of others around us, whose position because of their enterprise in what is itself reasonable, is to say the least enviable. When travelling through the States most remarkable for life and activity we meet at every hotel large, accurate and minute maps, not only of the whole State, but even of counties and townships. To study a subject—such as the geography of a country—in detail, is one thing. To obtain a bird's eye view of it as a whole is a different thing. Not only the parts should be known but their relation to one another should be acknowledged also. One of the most delightful books in our language is Mrs. Somerville's Physical Geography which is remarkable for its sketches of the globe as a whole. This truth has been acknowledged by others, and they are daily reaping rich harvests of domestic and social benefits from it. Some of them are now engaged in repeating the work, because instruments are now so much better than they were many years ago, and because of their largely increased stock of experience.

2. Many of the necessary observations have been already made for us. Some of them will be preserved, but others may be lost and should be secured while they exist. Our sea coast, up to the head of tide water, has already been surveyed by the general Government, and excellent maps have been issued from the office of the Coast Survey. But they are in detail and detached, and we need one picture of their results extending from Virginia to South Carolina. This is by immense odds the most difficult and costly part of the necessary survey. But here it is done to our hands, or it will be finished by the time that the inland surveys are ready to join them. The surveys that from time to time have been made of views for slackwater navigation need not be repeated, and will determine their general courses as well as particular bends with entirely sufficient accuracy. Long lines of survey for railroads also exist in various parts of the State, and will serve admirably well for basis on which other surveys may rest, or for means of correcting and harmonizing the other independent surveys that may be necessary. There are also yet in existence many surveys of the common roads of the State, which will be also very useful in diminishing the expense of the undertaking. But these observations have not been published and ought to be secured ere they are lost. Some of our enterprizing county surveyors have made maps of their own counties—rude they may be, still they will be of very great service in the larger and highly scientific work now proposed. Doubtless they present with much accuracy the interlacing of the creeks and minor streams, points of much importance in determining the proper position of common as well as of plank roads. These are the veins through which the supplies afforded by the arteries—rivers, railroads and canals—can be most effectually distributed to all parts of the body social.

3. North Carolina has the merit of having ordered a Geological survey of her territory before any other State in the Union. This work was begun many years ago and is still continued. But its results will be comparatively barren unless they are preserved and distributed. The later, and more minute observations of Dr. Emmons show that the earlier labours of Drs. Olmsted and Mitchell were very accurate and valuable. But these are contained in very rare pamphlets, or are only known through the public spirit of private enterprize. We were greatly gratified by the manner in which the profoundly learned Agassiz received a text-book prepared for our University. Because it contained the only Geological sketch of North Carolina he had ever seen. When the soul is enlarged by a liberal culture it learns to prize aright the best of any thing valuable, even if later labours should render it meagre and unsatisfactory—mainly because it will of itself produce its own oblivion, in some degree necessary to procure advance and improvement in its own direction. The map here advocated should contain the metes and boundaries of the principal Geological formations—facts which are becoming of importance even to the Science of our Physicians. If the Geological survey of the State is worth the making certainly it is worth the picturing. South Carolina paid out much money to have such a survey made, and then declined to have it properly published. Like a foolish builder she laid a strong foundation for a large house and went no further. There the foundation stands, and stands unused. In all probability when she attempts to finish its superstructure she will find the stones scattered or the design with which they were collected and collocated lost, so that all her work must be repeated.

4. The interest of North Carolina imperiously demands the immediate undertaking and completion of this work. But as I am already trespassing on your liberality in affording the communication a place in your columns, I can only touch lightly on some of the more salient points of this head. North Carolina is unfortunate in having its extremities bound together at first only by parallels of latitude. The Tar, the Neuse and the Cape Fear are the only rivers which rise and issue within her bounds. The Central Railroad, if extended far enough, will to a great degree compensate for this disadvantage, especially if branch roads of various kinds are judiciously laid down to diffuse its benefits to the North ern and Southern limits of the State. To this necessary work a good map will be of inestimable service. Geology teaches us where to look for the deposits of coal and of the various minerals and metals. But a good map is then needed to show the relative positions of the different mines; which information will not only enable those now known to be of mutual benefit but also guide to a discreet and successful search for others at present unsuspected. Is it likely that the valuable deposits of copper on the line between Person and Granville would have been passed by for so many years had the suggestions of Geology and the map of Dr. Mitchell been more generally known? The Engineers employed in the survey should be provided with the proper instruments and determine the longitude and latitude of every court house in the State; and as the position of Raleigh is now accurately known—through enterprise *not our own*—their proper places can be satisfactorily established. But when doing this work, the gentlemen employed should have magnetometers, &c. to determine the variation of the compass needle for every county. Even if this is determined only approximately it will be very valuable to our county surveyors in laying down new lines, or in reconciling old with new surveys. Our posterity too will thank us for this work and the lawyers will have great help in deciding intricate and vexatious land suits.

Such, Mr. Editor, are a few of the reasons which should incite our fellow-citizens to carry out your wise suggestion. I hope that the candidates for the Legislature, as they discuss general topics, will not forget to spend a breath or two in bringing this matter before their constituents this summer, and so find out whether it be their will that their money be expended so usefully. Herein there should be no difference between Whig and Democrat. For while both parties strive to be most popular in the State, both should also strive to render that State one whose good opinion is worth having. This work when once done, if well done, need not be repeated. The landmarks of nature will not change their places. The plates of the map can easily be preserved and be at any time altered to suit any change in artificial lines, whether of boundaries or of improvements. Doubtless you have recorded your own vote for the measure, as the first which I have seen. This communication may be regarded as vote No. 2.

C. P.

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DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN RALEIGH.

The Democracy of No. 1 and 2 Districts, assembled in the City of Raleigh, on Saturday the 6th inst.; when, on motion, Jere. Nixon, Esq., was called to preside, and Wesley Whitaker, jr., appointed Secretary.

On motion of Quentin Busbee, the Chairman appointed F. C. Shepard, J. T. Marriott and Q. Busbee a committee to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting. The committee, after a short absence, returned and submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we, a portion of the Democratic party of Wake County, representing Raleigh Districts Nos. 1 and 2, approve the holding a County Convention on Monday the 15th inst., and in order that we may be represented in said Convention, the Chairman of this meeting do appoint twenty delegates to attend the same.

*Resolved*, That we approve of the platform laid down by the Democratic State Convention, recently assembled in this City, as also of the choice of that Convention in the selection of a standard-bearer for the approaching Gubernatorial contest; and, that having full faith and confidence in the patriotism, ability and sterling Democracy of TOHMAS BRAGG, Esq., we will cheerfully unite with the Democracy of North Carolina in placing him at the head of our State Government.

*Resolved*, That President Pierce, in his administration of public affairs, has fully sustained his patriotic stand taken by him in his inaugual and first annual message, and that by his recent veto of the bill known as the Indigent Insane Bill, by which ten million acres of the public domain was proposed to be appropriated, and by his declarations against all similar dispositions of them not contemplated in the Constitution, he has earned the hearty gratitude of the Democratic party.

*Resolved*, That we cordially join the Democrats of Forestville and other portions of the County, in suggesting to the County Convention the propriety of requesting our candidates to concur with their opponents against the practice of treating with intoxicating liquors during the coming campaign.

Under the first resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the County Convention: J. C. Partridge, John Hutchins, Q. Busbee, J. D. Newsom, E. G. Haywood, L. O. B. Branch, Jno. G. Williams, James B. Shepard, J. R. Marriott, John O'Rouke, O. L. Burch, J. Horton, J. M. Harriss, W. E. Alley, J. T. Marriott, M. Gulley, M. A. Bledsoe, Fed. C. Shepard, George T. Cooke, Jefferson Fisher.

On motion of Q. Busbee, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation.

On motion, ordered that these proceedings be published in the Democratic papers of this City.

JERE: NIXON, *Chn'n.*

WESLEY WHITAKER, *Jr. Sec'y.*

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## COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, *April 29, 1854.*

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund have resolved to distribute among the several counties of the State of North Carolina, the sum mentioned in the following table, to wit.: *Ninety thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and four cents*, in part of the nett income of said fund for the current year, for the support of Common Schools in the State; the sum to be paid at the Treasury Department, upon the application of the persons properly authorised to receive the same. It is expected the same amount will be distributed in the Fall of the present year.

The counties of Jackson, Madison, and Yadkin will receive their portions of the amount distributed from the counties from which they were respectively formed.

DAVID S. REID,
*Pres. ex officio Literary Board.*

| COUNTIES. | FEDERAL POP. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|
| ALAMANCE, | 10,166 | $ 1219 92 |
| ALEXANDER, | 5,003 | 600 36 |
| ANSON, | 10,756 | 1290 72 |
| ASHE, | 8,539 | 1024 68 |
| BEAUFORT, | 11,716 | 1405 92 |
| BERTIE, | 9,973 | 1196 76 |
| BLADEN, | 8,024 | 962 88 |
| BRUNSWICK, | 5,951 | 714 12 |
| BUNCOMBE, | 12,338 | 1480 56 |
| BURKE, | 6,919 | 830 28 |
| CABARRUS, | 8,674 | 1040 88 |
| CALDWELL, | 5,836 | 700 32 |
| CAMDEN, | 5,174 | 620 88 |
| CARTERET, | 6,208 | 744 96 |
| CASWELL, | 12,161 | 1459 32 |
| CATAWBA, | 8,234 | 988 08 |
| CHATHAM, | 16,055 | 1926 60 |
| CHEROKEE, | 6,703 | 804 36 |
| CHOWAN, | 5,252 | 630 24 |
| CLEAVELAND, | 9,697 | 1163 64 |
| COLUMBUS, | 5,308 | 636 96 |
| CRAVEN, | 12,329 | 1479 48 |
| CUMBERLAND, | 17,723 | 2126 76 |
| CURRITUCK, | 6,257 | 750 84 |
| DAVIDSON, | 14,123 | 1694 76 |
| DAVIE, | 6,998 | 839 76 |
| DUPLIN, | 11,111 | 1333 32 |
| EDGECOMBE, | 13,770 | 1652 40 |
| FORSYTHE, | 10,627 | 1275 24 |
| FRANKLIN, | 9,510 | 1141 20 |
| GASTON, | 7,228 | 867 36 |
| GATES, | 6,878 | 825 36 |
| GRANVILLE, | 17,203 | 2076 36 |
| GREENE, | 5,321 | 638 52 |
| GUILFORD, | 18,480 | 2217 60 |
| HALIFAX, | 13,007 | 1560 84 |
| HAYWOOD, | 6,907 | 828 84 |
| HENDERSON, | 6,883 | 825 96 |
| HERTFORD, | 6,656 | 798 72 |
| HYDE, | 6,585 | 790 20 |
| IREDELL, | 13,062 | 1567 44 |
| JACKSON, | ..... | ..... |
| JOHNSTON, | 11,861 | 1423 32 |
| JONES, | 3,935 | 472 20 |
| LENOIR, | 6,182 | 741 84 |
| LINCOLN, | 6,924 | 830 88 |
| MADISON, | ..... | ..... |
| McDOWELL, | 5,741 | 688 92 |
| MACON, | 6,169 | 740 28 |
| MARTIN, | 6,961 | 835 32 |
| MECKLENBURG, | 11,724 | 1406 88 |
| MONTGOMERY, | 6,163 | 739 56 |
| MOORE, | 8,552 | 1026 24 |
| NASH, | 9,034 | 1084 08 |
| NEW-HANOVER, | 14,236 | 1708 32 |
| NORTHAMPTON, | 10,731 | 1287 72 |
| ONSLOW, | 7,040 | 844 80 |
| ORANGE, | 14,957 | 1794 84 |
| PASQUOTANK, | 7,708 | 924 96 |
| PERQUIMANS, | 6,030 | 723 60 |
| PERSON

# The Standard.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1854.


FOR GOVERNOR:

## THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

ELECTION THE FIRST THURSDAY IN AUGUST.

### THE VETO.

We present our readers to-day with the veto Message of the President on the bill making a grant of public lands to the several States for the benefit of indigent insane persons. The document is marked by much ease and force of language, while it is mild and respectful to the friends of the measure. It shows its author to be thoroughly acquainted with the subject discussed, and that he is devoted to the rights of the States. Its great merit, however, consists in the Roman firmness displayed in resisting a violation of the Constitution and of the rights of the States of the Union. The bill proposed to make the appropriation for the benefit of the "indigent insane," to give it more popularity among the people and disguise the encroachments it contained upon the rights of the States, by controlling their action upon municipal regulations, concerning which the Federal Government has no right whatever to interfere. The President has asserted a great constitutional principle and his veto will be triumphantly sustained by the American people.

The powerful arguments contained in the message reassert the doctrine laid down in the Annual Message of "prudent proprietorship," which, if carried out, must lead to the veto of the Homestead Bill, in the event that measure shall be passed by Congress. This is, in the main, the doctrine which has governed all the republican Administrations from the foundation of the Government to the present day; and if President Pierce shall continue to resist the attempted innovations upon this wise and long settled policy, as we believe he will, it will at once place him in the front rank of American statesmen, side by side with Jefferson and Jackson, in boldly defending the constitution and the rights of the States, and entitle him to the gratitude of the American people.

It will be seen that the bill proposed to donate the lands acquired by the treasure and blood of the people to the States, prescribing the object to which the proceeds should be applied, and *that object* being one upon which the Federal Government has no power to legislate. Is the Federal Government in this way to be permitted to usurp the powers of the States, and the latter to lose all their rights for the sake of a few thousand acres of land? We mistake the character of the people if they will permit the humane and charitable purpose, in the name of which this wrong was attempted, to influence their decision.

The President very truly states that the proceeds of the public lands are pledged for the payment of public debts which have not been paid; and that there may be need for them to be so pledged again. The bill proposed to make the donation according to the compound ratio of *geographical area* and representation in the House of Representatives, which is not the constitutional mode of estimating "the general charge and expenditure." The President, very correctly we think, takes the ground that he can see no distinction between an appropriation of lands and an appropriation of money, so far as constitutional power is concerned. This doctrine, we hope, will keep the Government on the good old republican tack, so far at least as appropriations of the public lands are concerned.

We have seen no democrat who does not approve the doctrine laid down in the veto Message. Indeed the paper is spoken of in the very highest terms of commendation. We have not space to say more on the subject to-day. We bespeak for this able document the careful perusal of our readers.

### BRAGG IN THE FIELD.

The Democratic candidate for Governor arrived in this City on Sunday evening's train *en route* to Fayetteville, where he expects to meet Gen. Dockery to-day. His numerous friends here desiring to hear him, upon a short notice collected a very respectable audience, who were addressed by Mr. Bragg for some hour and a half in a strain exceedingly felicitous and which carried conviction to every unprejudiced mind. We regret that our limits will not permit us to give our readers at this time a detailed account of this excellent speech. In our next we will, and will expose the misrepresentations of Gen. Dockery and the federal presses in regard to his position on the internal improvement resolution. Mr. Bragg is on the platform of the Democratic party, concealing nothing nor *dodging* any thing—and his reasons for being there are unanswerable.

Our Democratic friends who heard him are highly gratified, and are proud of their standard bearer, and more than one Whig who heard his speech will vote for him.

### HOT AND COLD.

Gen. Dockery says at one time that he gave the "first long, big and heavy lick for Free Suffrage in the State Convention of 1835," and at another time he declares that Free Suffrage was manufactured for political purposes at Washington City in 1848. Why does the General desire to disparage his *early bantling* by speaking of it in such terms? The truth is he never was for Free Suffrage, and although for effect, he professes to be for it now the old leaven is still apparent. His "licks" have all been against Free Suffrage, and he is still against the only practicable mode of obtaining it.

TURPENTINE. The Register and other federal Whig papers are in the habit of speaking of certain democrats who have repudiated the Whig party in terms of reproach by alleging that the *turpentine of the log Cabins of* 1840 *is still sticking to them.* If this is a subject of reproach to those who have forsaken whiggery, how much more is it so to those who have abjured the heresy? These papers must indeed be hard run when they undertake to reflect upon a few Democrats for an error of which the whole Whig party was guilty! Who would have believed in 1840 that in 1854 the Raleigh Register would look upon the turpentine of a log cabin as a term of reproach!

☞ We learn that Hon. A. V. Brown, Ex-Gov. of Tennessee, is to deliver the annual address before the two Societies of the University, on Thursday of the coming commencement.

### SELF-MADE MEN.

The people of all countries, in which any thing like freedom of thought or exertion exists, have always been disposed to set forward and honor those who have carved their way to consideration and respectability by their own hands. In this country especially has this disposition manifested itself from the days of Roger Sherman and Benjamin Franklin until now; and the "self-made men" of the Colonies and of the earlier days of the Republic are among the brightest and purest stars in the heaven of our history.

North Carolina may also boast her distinguished self-made men—such as John Stanly and Henry Seawell among the dead, and David S. Reid, Asa Biggs, Edwin G. Reade, William H. Thomas, N. W. Woodfin, John A. Gilmer, and others among the living. When we speak of self-made men we mean those who, without the aid of wealth or good means of education—such as are afforded by High Schools and Colleges—have risen to distinction as politicians or as men of letters, having educated themselves as they could find or make apportunities to do so. It does not follow, because a man who began life poor becomes rich through his own exertions, that he is a self-made man. He is only rich, and may be no man at all. Such men, it is true, are generally useful citizens and are always energetic and industrious; but no man can be truly said to be made who has neglected his mind to take care of his dollars. Nor does it follow that a man is self-made because he can harangue a crowd, or because, having gone into politics, he has attained notoriety, and been run perhaps for Congress or for Governor. A self-made man will not only write but speak his mother tongue correctly; and if he should aspire to high posts, and in seeking such posts should expose his ignorance, it will not do for him to plead early difficulties and early poverty as an excuse. He ought rather to admit that he is not yet made, step aside, cultivate his intellect awhile to the neglect of his dollars, and then try again. There are some, however, upon whom all the efforts of the best teachers would be thrown away—who are too dull to learn, and yet so immodest, so impudent as to claim whatever consideration is due to those who are scholars and statesmen.

Those to whom we have referred in this article, were and are self-made men. John Stanly was a finished and most impressive orator, and Judge Seawell was an able jurist and one of the first criminal lawyers of his day. Their early difficulties were great, but they bravely struggled with and evercame them. And so of the living whom we have named. *They* do not commit ridiculous mistakes, indulge in vulgar expressions, and murder the Queen's English generally, and then apologize by pleading the lack of early "edication." If men *will* aspire, let them at least be the equals, in some respect besides that of physical strength, of those with whom they are contending for distinction; an able-bodied man is well enough in his place, but a really self-made man is not to be found every day and run for Governor.

☞ We are requested to state that the *Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company* are desirous to borrow immediately, to carry on their works to a speedy completion, the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The bonds will be made payable in the City of New York, five years after date, bearing seven per cent. interest, the interest payable in the same place semi-annually; and the bonds will be endorsed by eight gentlemen who are represented as being worth in the aggregate at least two hundred thousand dollars. The names of these gentlemen have been placed in our possession; we know them to be men of wealth and high integrity, and we have no doubt the investment would be entirely safe. Its advantage—and no inconsiderable one it is—is that the bonds can be obtained at par, will bear seven per cent. interest, and the interest will be payable semi-annually in New York.

We sincerely trust this effort on the part of the Company to raise the necessary means to complete this important work, will be successful.

☞ We should be under many obligations if any one of our Whig cotemporaries would direct our attention to the *particular page* in the published proceedings of the Convention of 1835, upon which is recorded Gen. Dockery's vote, or advocacy in any other manner or form for Free Suffrage. He says he voted for and advocated the principle whilst he was a member of that body, and dates his support of it from that time. (Wonder if he voted for Gov. Manly in 1848, when the Governor opposed Free Suffrage on the stump!) Upon examination of the journal of the Convention of 1835, we have been unable to find any line, word or syllable that sustains the General in his declaration; and until the record is produced, we must in all conscience be permitted, relying on the written evidence before us in preference to the General's verbal declaration, to insist simply that he is *mistaken.*

We cheerfully comply with a request to publish the subjoined letter from Rev. Thomas G. Lowe, accepting the invitation of the graduating class at the University to deliver the Valedictory Sermon before them, at the approaching Commencement.

HALIFAX, (N. C.,) May 2d, 1854.

GENTLEMEN:—Yours of the 30th ult. has been received. It is with unfeigned diffidence that I consent to serve you on the occasion and in the capacity expressed in your complimentary invitation. But having no valid excuse but a want of confidence in my ability to sustain the interests of the occasion, a sense of duty prompts me to respond affirmatively to your call.

With feelings of respect,
I am yours,
THOS. G. LOWE.

To Messrs. PHIFER, BADHAM, ENGELHARD, } *Committee.*

☞ The names of the delegates to the County Convention, appointed by the Chairman of the Democratic meeting, which was held in the Town Hall, on Saturday last, and also the proceedings, will be found in another column. As it is important that there should be a full representation of the Democracy present on that occasion, we hope that every Delegate will attend.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN. On the 26th instant, there will be an eclipse of the Sun visible throughout the whole of North America, the Northern part of South America and Northwestern part of Asia, which will be larger than any that has been seen in the United States for a number of years. At this place its duration will be 2h. 25 min., beginning 58 min. after 3 o'clock, P. M., and ending 28 minutes after 6.

☞ Our accounts from all directions assure us that Mr. Bragg's nomination has been enthusiastically received by the people. The action of the Convention seems to have inspired full confidence in the success of the Democratic party at the ensuing election. Brother Democrats, let Union, harmony and vigilance pervade your ranks and a glorious victory awaits your exertions.

☞ We invite attention to the interesting and well-written communication in our paper to-day, over the signature of "C. P."

### MONEY MORE POWERFUL THAN JUSTICE.

The position before the country of the jury who recently acquitted Wards of the murder of Prof. Butler in Louisville, Kentucky, as also of those who by their talents, money and influence contributed to that acquittal, is anything but enviable. Our exchanges, in and out of the State of Kentucky, are filled with indignant denunciations against those who seem to be suspected of using every means of perverting the course of justice, and rendering judicial protection to the life of a citizen worse than a a farce. The citizens of Louisville, on the spot where the murder was committed, have expressed in the most decided and emphatic manner, *their opinion* of the trial, by burning the Wards in effigy, and by insulting and abusing those whom they consider to have been instrumental in their acquittal. And it seems to be the universal opinion at this time, much to the disgrace of Kentucky justice, that had the Wards been a poor and humble family without an extensive and wealthy connection, that Matthew Ward, the prisoner, would have stood no chance of escaping the punishment, so justly merited by the crime he committed. This opinion may be greatly changed 'tis true by the publication of *all* the facts connected with the trial, and for the sake of the reputation of American justice at home and abroad, it is to be wished that the jury had good grounds for their verdict, and did not wilfully and corruptly violate their most solemn obligations.

Since writing the above, the excitement in relation to the trial of the Wards, has continued to increase, until absolutely the whole country seems to be infected with it. The Ward family, one and all, have had to leave Louisville and have gone no one knows whither. Their jury, counsel, and some of their witnesses seem to share in the general odium, and it is with difficulty that the excited multitude are restrained from violence to their persons and property. Meetings have been held in various parts of the State, and Gov. Crittenden the volunteer defender of the Wards, denounced and requested to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States. Our readers will find in another part of our columns accounts taken from our exchanges of the progress and effect of this excitement.

### CONGRESS—TUESDAY, MAY 2.

In the Senate the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, (the appropriation in relation to the California Indians) consumed most of the day.

In the House, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, from the committee of conference in reference to the disagreeing votes on the Military Academy bill, presented a report recommending the Senate to recede from their disagreeing votes; which was adopted by the House. Mr. Richardson intimated that it was his intention early next week to move to consider, in Committee of the Whole, the Nebraska and Kansas bill. Mr. Wheeler made an ineffectual attempt to introduce a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to charter a vessel to search for the "City of Glasgow" steamer. The Minnesota road continuation bill and the Chippewa Indian civilization bill were passed. Mr. Richardson reported sundry additional bills from the Committee on Territories; which were referred. The House went into Committee on territorial business, and afterwards reported two bills. The correspondence in relation to the case of the Rev. James Cook Richmond was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, May 3. The Indian appropriation bill was under consideration, when the message of the President vetoing the Indigent Insane bill was received. The message having been read, a general discussion on the merits of the bill ensued, which lasted till the Senate adjourned.

In the House, several memorials and resolutions from some of the States were presented, when the House went into committee on the organized territorial bills, and afterwards reported the bill establishing the office of surveyor general in New Mexico.

THURSDAY, May 4. In the Senate Mr. Sumner presented a memorial requesting the appointment of a scientific commission to investigate the subject of spiritual manifestations. The President's veto message was taken up and after some debate its further consideration was postponed until Monday last.

After some business of a local nature the House went into committee on territorial business. The principal question under debate was the striking out of the proviso excluding any man having more than one wife from the benefits of the surveyor-general bill for Utah, which provides for the donation of land to actual settlers. The question was not decided when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FIDAY, May 5. The Senate consumed the day in the consideration of bills of a private nature, and adjourned over until Monday.

In the House the question of polygamy was again debated, and the bill which gave rise to it—the surveyor-general bill for Utah—was reported adversely by the committee. Other territorial bills were reported favorably, when the House adjourned.

THE VETO IN THE SENATE. From the best evidence within our reach we are inclined to believe that the vetoed bill, which passed the Senate by a two-thirds vote, when again voted on—the question being on passing the measure over the President's veto—will hardly be able to muster more than a bare majority. There were fifteen absentees when the bill passed that body, a large majority of whom we understood to be its opponents. We have heard a Whig Senator and more than one Whig member of the House, all of whom voted for the bill, declare their approval of the President's action, most emphatically; on the ground that his reasons for refusing his signature have satisfied them that he is right and they were wrong upon it. These gentlemen come from north and south. Now, the existence of such opinions among the original supporters of the measure, will tell, of course, in both Houses whenever it may again be voted on.

We consider this veto the death of each and every scheme for the use of the public domain, in any manner not designing to make the most of it for the Treasury of the United States. *Wash. Star.*

WAR PREPARATIONS AT HAVANA. The Governor General of Cuba is preparing to defend himself against the combined forces of the fillibusters and Creole insurrectionists. A letter from Havana, says:

"The artillery companies have been sent to Moro Castle, and guns have been mounted on the different fortifications around Havana, and the Governor has at last decided upon arming 4,000 blacks. These troops are to be officered by whites, and the serjeants are to be whites also. By this I judge that the government cannot rely upon the Spanish white population for effectual support, or it may be a move to form a nucleus for a black army to convert Cuba into an African possession in case the government of Spain cannot be maintained. Three regiments are to come from Porto Rico, which, with the 4,000 black troops, will raise the forces here to 18,000." *Baltimore Sun.*

THE LATE BATTLE WITH INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO. The St. Louis Republican says the late battle in New Mexico, between Lt. J. W. Davidson and 60 U. S. dragoons, and 259 Indian Warriors, was a most sanguinary one, and adds:

"Thirty-five of the troops are reported to have been killed, and seventeen wounded. Only eight of the whole number escaped without being injured. Lieut. Davidson, in command, and Dr. Magruder, were slightly wounded; the first Sergeant was killed. The loss on the part of the indians is said to have been very great. Fifty horses belonging to the dragoons all the Colt revolvers and carbines, fell into the possession of the Indians. *Baltimore Sun.*

SLAVER CAPTURED. The brig *Glamorgan*, of New York, arrived at Boston, on the 26th, under command of Lt. Downes, U. S. N. She was seized on the coast of Africa by the United States brig *Perry*, on suspicion of being a slaver, and sent home for trial. Caspar Kehrmann, the captain of the *Glamorgan*, his mate, and two seamen, will be examined before the United States Commissioner.

### Correspondence of the North Carolina Standard.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 6, 1854.

*First Veto of President Pierce—Its reception and consequences—Disaffected silenced—Relations with Spain—Contracts for the Western portions of the Union with the Post Office Department decided—New First Assistant P. M. General, Mr. King—Secretary of the Navy at Annapolis—Important move of Senator Slidell, of Louisiana, as regards Cuba in the Senate—Value of Mr. Richardson in the House, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, to the Nebraska Bill—Debate on the Peculiar Domestic Institutions of Utah—Oregon added to the Union—General Lane.*

The week just closed has been a marked one in the political world. As I anticipated in my last letter, the President sent to the Senate, (the House in which the bill originated,) on Wednesday last, his first veto, on the bill granting ten millions of the Public Lands to the States for the support of the Insane. This bill passed the Senate on the 8th of March last, when that body was very thin, by a majority of thirteen votes—25 yeas to 12 nays. 23 members absent. The nays were Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Butler, Clay, Cass, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Mason, Pettit, Miller and Williams. The document is before the country and speaks for itself. It is an appeal from the heated elements of Congressional strife and combination to the sober sense of the nation. Every President from Washington to Pierce has found it necessary to use this conservative power. It is difficult to find any proper reply to the positions taken in this veto of General Pierce, for if the indigent *insane* are proper objects of the aid of the United States, so are the indigent *sane*, and thus the Federal Government becomes a great almoner in the charities of life. The most objectionable feature in the bill, to my mind, is that it directs "the States to make annual returns to the Secretary of the Interior of their action" in this behalf, and thus sacrificing all State-rights and sovereignty to the great concentrated Federal power of the general government. History proves how reluctant many States were to accepting the terms imposed on their rights by the Federal Constitution. North Carolina at first rejected this overshadowing power; for years kept out, and her final ratification was the subject of national congratulation by Gen. Washington in his annual address (in 1790) to Congress. Gen. Washington too found difficulty when taking the Executive authority to obtain the services of able men of sovereign States as they preferred remaining where their characters were well known and appreciated, and the chances for promotion were more certain. How changed is now the scene! The federal Government by its patronage overshadows the power of the States, and they have too truly been "dwarfed into provinces or departments and all sovereignty vested in an absolute consolidated central power, against which the spirit of liberty has so often and in so many countries struggled in vain." I truly believe, that, if in the organization of the Government, the Convention of the States met to ratify the Federal Constitution had anticipated the enormous powers of the federal authority as wielded in the present agt, that it could never have been agreed to, without more security to the States against the encroachments of power. But a better day dawns upon our Republic. A disciple of the State-rights Jeffersonian-Jackson school, now, by the suffrages of the people, holds the Executive rains of authority. His veto (like that of Jackson on the Maysville road bill in 1830, and on the U. S. Bank in 1832,) will be triumphantly sustained by the nation. It is true, that in a free government where every one thinks as he pleases and speaks as he thinks that many will complain, and some become disaffected. This is the case here. But when the discussion comes on, (as it will upon this bill,) it will be seen that the State-rights Democratic portion of the Senate will sustain its principles, and the bill will hardly receive a majority much less the two-thirds vote required to pass it.

The news from Spain received by telegraph this morning, per the Steamer Africa arrived on yesterday from Liverpool, from our Minister, Mr. Soule, is not so pacific. The report is that he has not been able to settle the Black Warrior seizure, nor is he likely to affect it. That he has demanded this, and also that the Governor-General of Cuba should be authorized to settle all future questions of difference without referring to the Cabinet at Madrid. In case of the refusal of these moderate requests he is to demand his passports and return home.

The recent speech of Senator Slidell in the Senate proposing the enquiry into the propriety of authorizing the President to repeal the neutrality laws, seems to shadow forth that this news is correct. The outrage done on the Black Warrior, and the wanton insult to our flag has properly roused the feeling of the whole nation. Had an English or French vessel, in the peaceful pursuits of lawful trade, been thus treated, before any remonstrance, a hundred ships of war would have surrounded Cuba, and satisfaction demanded at the cannon's mouth, which, if it be the *ultimaratio* of negotiation, is the only effectual and pursuasive one with a perfidious and insolent nation.

This city has been crowded by the hosts of Mail Contractors from the Western portion of the Union, whose bids were decided on Monday and Tuesday. No one can hardly appreciate the heavy labor and responsibility of this duty, which has been most faithfully and laboriously discharged by Judge Campbell and his able Assistants—often laboring from 7 in the morning until past 12 at night. The appointment of the successor of the late Major Hobbie, as First Assistant Post Master General, was most judicious. Mr. King has been a true and faithful officer in the Department for a long time, and his promotion will inspire others to hope that industry, attention and fidelity will meet proper reward. This was the true secreat of Napoleon's success—who often took his Chief Marshalls from active and meritorious subalterns.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Dobbin, has been this week on a visit, for the first time, to the Naval Academy at Annapolis; exercising over this, as over every branch of the Naval Service, a most vigilant supervision. He returned to this City last evening.

As I advised you in my last letter, Mr. Richardson gave the House notice that early next week he should call up the Nebraska-Kansas Bill and after a reasonable time for further discussion, press it to a vote. This meets with a cordial reception from the House and the nation, as expressed in the Philadelphia National Argus and other papers. The gathering in of the Members, who have been for a few days absent, proves that the measure will soon be finally disposed of. Debate will be continued, for I know of some ten or fifteen members who are desirous to speak on the bill—discussion has most materially strengthened its friends and confounded its opponents, who are now confined, as the Argus says, to "Abolitionists and such of the Whigs and Free-soilers as are willing to overthrow the principles upon which the Union rests." I still hold the opinion, as often expressed to you before, that the bill will pass. There can be no good reason why so fair and large a portion of the public territory should be beyond any territorial government. Large delegations of the Kansas, Kicapoces, Sac and Fox Tribes are here anxious to dispose of their interest in these territories, now useless to them as hunting grounds, and yield them to the plough of the white man, to civilization and improvement.

The "peculiar Domestic Institutions" of Utah Territory have been the subject of much excited debate in the House. It is well known that the Mormons who chiefly inhabit this territory hold the patriarchal practice of a pluarity of wives. The Governor (Brigham Young) has some twenty-five. The bill was to establish the office of Surveyor General of Utah, and to grant land to each actual settler. On motion of Mr. Brady, the bill provided that the benefits of the act should not apply to any who now, or at any time hereafter, be the husband of more than one wife. The delegate from this territory defended the custom as of eclesiastical sanction and not of legal authority. The Committee of the whole voted that the bill be reported to the House with a recomendation that *it do not pass* by a vote of 84—noes not counted. This question of Bigamy in Utah will give rise to some trouble yet. If your readers wish a full account of how it works among the people, let them read Stanburg's "exploration and survey of the Great Salt Lake of Utah," published by order of Congress.

By the time this reaches you another State will be added to our Confederacy—the State of Oregon. The population is now, as stated by General Lane, nearly 65,000. Gen. Lane is a native of your State, a more noble hearted son was never nutured by the Old North State. He is well known as a soldier and a statesman, and will well grace the Senate of the United States. L. D.

### THE AFRICA ARRIVED!

NEW YORK, May 5.

The Africa arrived to-day with a full cargo, and a large number of passengers. She brings Liverpool dates to the 22nd April, and four days later than those received by the Pacific. The Franklin arrived out on the 20th.

There is no change to report in the war news, matters standing about the same as when the Pacific left.

MARKETS. Flour on the week had advanced one shilling; and Wheat three pence. Corn unchanged.

Baltimore Flour is quoted at thirty-eight shillings and six pence to thirty-nine shillings. White wheat twelve shillings to twelve shillings and six pence. White corn forty-one to forty-three shillings. Yellow do. thirty shillings and six pence to forty-one shillings.

Cotton unchanged. Sales of the week forty thousand and five hundred bales.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The war news is unchanged. Austria and Prussia have signed a treaty pledging strict neutrality.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW. Richardson & Brothers, agents of the "City of Glasgow," say they are not afraid of steamer being lost. The ship was perfectly efficient, had water for forty days on board; also a distilling apparatus. She likewise had provisions for sixty-five days, and coals sufficient for twenty-six days over her usual time of making the trip. There were three hundred and seventy-three passengers on board.

MISCELLANEOUS. A treaty of alliance between France and England has been ratified. A treaty of alliance, both offensive and defensive, has been signed between Austria and Prussia.

The war news from the Baltic and Black Seas, and on the Danube, is unchanged.

The expulsion of the Greeks has been rigorously enforced. The Greek insurrection it is said assumes the shape of a guerrilla warfare, and they were quite harrassing, but not very formidable.

Lord Stratford has published a strong manifest against the Greek Government, and favoring an insurrection.

The massacre of the Greeks by Turks at Tolo, is reported as quite doubtful.

Accounts still vague respecting the violation of Servian territory.

Prince Daniel if is reported has been summoned to Montengrim, to take up arms against the Turks.

The campaign in Asia was expected to be opened about the middle of April.

There is nothing of importance from France or England.

Intelligence from Spain represents that Soule is still urging indemnity for the Black Warrior affair.

A Spanish decree has been published to register all slaves in Cuba at the instance of Great Britain.

Sardinia and Holland repudiate all privateering.

The Journal at St. Petersburg publishes a reply to the declaration of war.

Nesselrode's Circular favors the Greek insurrection. The Ice in the Gulf of Finland has been much broken.

The very latest by telegraph from London, was on Saturday afternoon at three o'clock. There was nothing new except rumors from Paris and Vienna of a new Prussian mediation.

Friday's despatch from Paris, says Omar Pasha confirms previous accounts of success of the Turks. They were thrice triumphant against superior forces at the passage of the Danube, but in obedience to orders they retreated in the line towards Karascat.

The papers from St. Petersburgh contain a manifesto in reply to the England and French declaration of war. It throws the responsibility of the war wholly upon France and England.

There is nothing later from the Baltic. It is asserted from Copenhagen, that Sweden has positively entered into a secret treaty with Russia, by which an absolute enactment forbidding more than four ships to enter a harbor has been restored; and the same enactment is extended to Norway.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

The French squadron consisting of twenty-seven vessels, under command of Admiral Duchesnes, had left Brest for the Baltic.

The Greek Government had received an Anglo-French note of a threatening character.

A Greek ship with ammunition had been captured off Negropont.

A correspondent of the London Times says the Black Warrior affair has assumed a most threatening aspect. Mr. Soule has demanded the immediate recall of Perezuela, and the appointment of some one on the spot to adjust such difficulties as may arise. He had also demanded a large indemnity for wrongs inflicted.

The Spanish decree for the registry of slaves in Cuba, provides for the introduction of white laborers.

Barcelona and Saragossa are said to be in a state of anarchy.

The building occupied as the Parliament House in Quebec has been destroyed by fire.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.

The verdict of the jury in the Ward case continues to excite great feeling throughout the State. A large number of meetings have been held, at all of which Crittenden has been requested to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 5. The Senate to-day took up the private calendar.

The House resumed the consideration of Territorial business, and debated the subject of Polygamy in Utah.

SMALL POX. Some eight or ten days ago, a gentleman, from New York we learn, on his way to the mines in Cabarrus, arrived at this place in the stage from Raleigh, and being indisposed, remained a day to recruit. He kept close in his room from the time of his arrival on Saturday night until Sunday evening, when he left in the stage for Greensborough. He did not consult any physician here, but took some medicine prescribed by a physician in Raleigh, who had pronounced the disease to be Chicken Pox. He took the medicine, as he said, to drive out the eruption; and when he left Hillsborough his face was very much inflamed. On his arrival at the Bland house in Greensborough, his appearance indicated that he was suffering from Small Pox; and Mr. Bland, very properly, immediately reported the case to the Town Commissioners, who removed him to a cabin a mile and a half from town, where the patient was made as comfortable as the nature of the case would admit. These prompt measures, we are pleased to learn from the Patriot, have prevented unnecessary alarm and little fear is entertained of a spread of the contagion in that town.

Since the above was written, we learn through passengers from Greensborough, that after all the case was not one of Small Pox. It appears to have been nothing but chicken pox; and we understand the patient was soon dismissed and proceeded to Cabarrus. *Hillsboro' Recorder.*

The Greensborough Patriot of Saturday last, after copying the above, adds:

There are some strange mistakes in this matter. When the small pox patient was dropped in our community he was a decidedly ugly looking customer, and not at all fit for contact with an unsuspecting public. How he looked for some days before he came here, deponent saith not.

Nobody here doubts but that *he has the small pox.* And so far from having proceeded to Cabarrus, he is yet in quarantine, but doing well, his attack not having been one of the severest character. We are happy to say that no other case has occurred in the town or neighborhood—thanks to the promptness and vigilance of our town authorties,—and we confidently hope that none may occur.

### MARRIED,

In Nash county, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., by Franklin Drake, Esq., Mr. Benjamin S. Vick to Miss Nannie K. Battle.

Near Milton, on Wednesday the 19th inst., by the Rev. S. A. Stanfield, Thomas A. Donoho, Esq. Clerk and Master of Caswell Court of Equity to Miss Isabella Garland daughter of Dr. John T. Garland.

In Milton, on the 19th inst., by J. M. Allen, Esq., Ransom B. Austin of Yanceyville, to Miss Lucy Scott of Milton.

On the 20th inst., by J. M. Allen, Esq., John Milam, to Miss Martha Shepherd, both of Halifax County Virginia.

### DIED,

On the 19th inst., at the residence of F. B. Lewis, Esq., in the County of Halifax, Va., Mrs. Mary F. Lewis, consort of Fielding B. Lewis, in the 25th year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband and five children, an aged Father, Brothers and Sisters to mourn the loss of one endeared by so many ties to all with whom she was associated.

### WARD EXCITEMENT AT LOUISVILLE.

According to the Louisville Courier, from 7,000 to 10,000 persons attended the meeting in that city on Saturday and during the whole evening the city was in a state of intense excitement. During the meeting the two Wards, the jury, Messrs. Crittenden and Wolfe, Mr. Prentice, of the Journal, and Mr. Barlow a witness for the defense, were all burned in effigy in the presence of the excited multitude. The Courier adds:

While this was going on another deputation of the people, perhaps 2000 in number, quietly proceeded to the residence of Robert J. Ward, Esq., bearing in their midst effigies of Matt, and Bob Ward. They entered the house, but found it deserted, whereupon the effigies were then and there hung in the doorway, or portico. The boys in the crowd then threw stones at the windows, and the conservatory or summer-house, a great quantity of glass being demolished. After this, some thoughtless persons in the crowd set fire to the effigies, which in burning, as a natural consequence, set fire to the house. The fire bells rang out the alarm and the engines were soon at the scene, the fire being immediately subdued with but very little damage.

After this the crowd proceeded to the residence of Senator Wolfe, on Chesnut street. The house was darkened, and demonstrations of violence were about being made, when Col. Preston arose and asked to be heard. The multitude immediately demanded: "What are you doing away from Washington?" The Col. made various ineffectual efforts to be heard, but the crowd was impatient, and as a *dernier* resort, he said he would resign his seat in Congress if the present assembly (about 2,000 persons) requested him so to do. There was a universal returns, "Resign, resign!" Col. Thomasson and Capt. Gibson then addressed the crowd, and after the request of of the ladies of the neighborhood was made known, the people dispersed, with three dismal groans for Wolfe.

Robert J. Ward is the father of the two Wards charged with killing Butler, and an old and respectable citizen of Louisville. The Journal very properly denounces the conduct of the mob in proceeding to his house, and calls upon the citizens to take measures to indemnify him for his loss, and to punish the authors of the outrage.

It was rumored during the day that the persons and property of the Wards would be violently attacked in the evening. These rumors having reached the ears of Noble Butler, an elder brother of the murdered man, he issued an address to the people, in which, after referring to the death of his brother, he said:

But the pain which the sight of violence would cause to me would be almost as great as that which I felt when I saw my mother and a sister distracted over my brother's dead body. If I could call my brother from the grave, I know he would unite with me in imploring you to abstain from violence. I beg each of you, from regard to his memory, to do everything in his power to prevent the anger of the community from breaking out into violence. I beg you, if you have any regard for me, to act calmly and prudently. Remember that if violence is committed, the wives and children of the guilty persons must suffer as well as the individuals themselves; let us wage no war against women and children. I appeal to your magnanimity and your chivalry.

This address was harshly commented upon by a few excited persons, but it seemed to meet the hearty approbation of the great mass, and, to have the effect of allaying the excitement. It was rumored that Matt. Ward was in New Albany, Ind., on Sunday evening, and that a committee was about to invite him to leave the place.

### THE MARKETS.

RALEIGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD,
BY WM. C. UPCHURCH.

MAY 8, 1854.

No change to report this week, the market is very badly supplied, and every thing in the shape of eatables find a quick sale.

FLOUR—From $6, to $6 65.
BACON—9 to 10 cts. per lb., hog round.
LARD—10 cts. per lb.
BUTTER—25 cts. per lb., scarce.
EGGS—12½ cts. per dozen.
CHICKENS—25 cts. each, scarce.
CORN—$4 25 to $4 50 per barrel.
MEAL—$4 50 per barrel.
FODDER—$1 50 @ $1 60 per 100 lbs.
OATS—$1 10 per 100 lbs., sheaf.
" 60 cts. per bushel.
STOCK PEAS—Red, 80 cts. per bushel.
" White, 90 cts. " "
DRIED APPLES—$1 per bushel, scarce.
" PEACHES—$2 " scarce.
SWEET POTATOES—90c. @ $1 per bushel, scarce.
FRESH PORK—7 cts. per lb.,
" BEEF—8 " per lb on foot.
COTTON—8 cts. per lb.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & Co.,
*Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,*
No. 6 ROANOKE SQUARE.

May 6.

FLOUR. Market firmer but without advance under the Africa's news. Superfine 8¼, extra 8¾ a 9.
CORN, is arriving very slowly and quotations are merely nominal. White 70c, Yellow 72c a 75c.
COTTON. Has an improved feeling though the transactions are very limited, we quote 9c a 9¼.
BACON is very dull sale, 8½c a 9c for Ky. and N. C. hog round. Hams 10c a 10½. Western sides 7¾ c a 8c, Shoulders 7c a 7¼. Lard No. 1, 10½c. No. 2, 10c.
There is little change to note in other articles since our last.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

May 5,

WHEAT. We quote prime white at $1 75 a $1 80—Red do at $1 70 a $1 75. Receipts quite small.
FLOUR. We quote Fine $7 25; Superfine $7 50; Extra Superfine $8 50; and Family $9 50. These are retail prices, at which it is quite dull.
TOBACCO. Brisk and scarce. Lugs common $4 50 to $6. Good Lugs $6 to $8. Common Leaf $6 75 to $8. Good Leaf $8 a $12 25.
CORN. Corn dull at 70 a 75 cents.
COTTON. Cotton 9 cents.
GUANO. Demand active in retail sales; Peruvian $50; Mexican $35. *Express.*

WILMINGTON MARKET.

May 6.

TURPENTINE.—$2 60 for dip, $1 75 for hard & 280 lbs.
SPIRITS DO.—Market firm at 50c per gal. Stock light.
ROSIN. Superior No. 1 $1 87½. No demand.
TAR $3 25, being a decline of 40c. Tendency downwards.
FLOUR. Fayetteville superfine $7 50.


UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—THE EXAMINATION OF THE CLASSES will begin on Monday, the 22d May, and continue until the College commencement, on Thursday, the 1st day of June next.

There will be a general meeting of the Board of Trustees on Monday preceding commencement, but the Visitorial Committee will be expected to give their attendance during the whole examination

The Committee for 1854, is as follows:

His Excellency, David S. Reid, President ex officio,
Hon. David L. Swain, President of the College,

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas S. Ashe, | Frederick J. Hill, |
| William W. Avery, | James Mebane, |
| Daniel M. Barringer, | Barthol. F. Moore, |
| William A. Blount, | Frederick Nash, |
| Thomas Bragg, | Thomas Settle, |
| Charles Chalmers, | Wm. H. Washington, |
| George F. Davidson, | Nicholas L. Williams, |
| William Eaton, Jr., | John C. Williams, |
| Burgess S. Gaither. | Patrick H. Winston, |
| Solomon Graves. | |

CHARLES MANLY, Secretary.

May 10, 1854. 50—td.

WAKE COUNTY MEETING.—A PUBLIC Meeting of the citizens of Wake county, will be held at the Town Hall, in Raleigh, on Thursday of May Court, inst., at 12 o'clock. The object of the Meeting is to take steps for the suppression of the pernicious custom of treating with Alcoholic drinks by candidates for public stations; and also take into consideration such other matters as may be deemed expedient in sustaining and advancing the cause of the Temperance Reform. The public generally is invited to attend.

May 2. 50—

PUBLIC MEETING.—THE CITIZENS OF WILMINGTON propose holding a Convention, on the 25th of May, inst., in that Town, in relation to the Improvement of Cape Fear Bar; and at a public meeting expressed their desire that every county in the State shall be represented: it is therefore requested that the citizens of Raleigh and county of Wake friendly to the objects of the meeting, will meet in the CITY HALL, on Thursday evening, the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock, to appoint delegates to represent the county of Wake in said Convention.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, In't.

## MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

*Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.*

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ..... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ..... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)


**WILSON & GRICE,**
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
*No.* 11, *High Street and Pierce's Wharf,*
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" " Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

**OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.**—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1854.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

| | |
|---|---|
| For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography, | $10,00 |
| English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, | 12,50 |
| For any thing higher, | 15,00 |
| For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,) | 20,00 |
| EXTRA EXPENSES. | |
| Music on Piano, | 20,00 |
| Use of Instrument, | 3,00 |
| The same on Guitar, | |
| Drawing and Painting, | 12,00 |
| Oil Painting, | 15,00 |
| Needle Work, | 5,00 |
| Board per month, | 8,00 |
| Washing per month, | 1,00 |

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
December 19, 1853. 10—1yw.

**JUST TO HAND.**—5,000 PALMETTA, LANDRES Cigars, the choicest brand in the market.
5,000 Mannilla, El Sal, La Constancia,
10,000 assorted brands,
500 sup. Orinoco chewing Tobacco,
600 ass'd Smoking Tobacco.
Come and try us, and we feel confident we will give full satisfaction. F. MAHLER & CO.
January 30, 1854. 22—

**STEAM ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!**—The subscriber having made other arrangements now offers for sale a No. 1, twenty-four horse-power, STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machinist.
THEO. H. SNOW.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1853. 13—tf.

**WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852.**
OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
34—

**ROBINSON & CO'S SHOES.**—KID AND MOrocco High cut Walking Shoes.
Kid and Morocco High cut Slippers.
Ladies' Winter Gaiters.
Childrens Goat Bootees.
Misses' " "
Ladies' " "
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

**ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,**
**Counsellor and Attorney at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

**LAW NOTICE.**
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED TO RALEIGH respectfully offers his services ,to all persons having business in the Supreme Court, or in the County and Superior Courts of Wake and adjoining Counties, as an ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR.
☞ Office, Fayetteville Street, near Yarbrough's.
EDWARD CANTWELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1854. 19—6m.

**FORM BOOK.**—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

**NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.** PERSONS ON THE Pension Roll at Fayetteville will have their business attended to promptly by making the undersigned their Agent to collect the same.
Claims for Pension and Bounty Land, for services in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican and all the Indian Wars, prosecuted promptly.
*Highest cash price* paid for Land Warrants, for a Northern Company. JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1853 100—3m.

**JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,**—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars,
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
JAMES KcKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

**CHEAP BOOTS!—CHEAP BOOTS!!**—GENtlemen we wish to inform you that we have now on hand an over large stock of Calfskin, Dress and Water-Proof Boots of every variety. Indeed our stock of this kind of goods is entirely too large, and as we do not intend to let it remain on hand until another season, we shall hurry them off at some price, so that great bargains may be expected, say at $2,50c., $3,00 and $5,50 a pair.
Gentlemen, we shall sell them cheap, and you all know that when we say cheap we mean cheap.
The above Boots are suitable for dress and business purposes, and will be sold at prices from $2 50 up.
Bring along the C&SH and the Boots will be yours.
Come quick or you will be too late for the bargains now selling at the Ladies' Saloon, Norfolk, Va.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Nov. 30th, 1853. 6—

**SCIENTIFIC WORKS.**—Geology of the Globe, by Edward Hitchcock; D. D., LL. D.; A Treatise on Metallurgy, comprising Mining and General and Particular Metallurgical operations, with a description of Charcoal, Oak and Anthracite Furnaces, Blast Machines, Hot Blast Forge Hammers, Rolling Mills, &c., &c., by Frederic Overman; The Book of Nature, by Frederic Schoedler, Ph. D., and Henry Medlock, F. C. S.; Principles of Geology, by Sir Charles Lyell; A Manual of Elementary Geology, or, the Ancient Changes of the earth and its inhabitants, as illustrated by Geological Monuments, by Sir Charles Lyell.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Dec. 16th, 1853. 9—

**GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854.**—The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety*. Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine*.
P. F. PESCUD.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 500 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

**NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!**—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.
Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazzaar,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

**1854. SPRING SUPPLIES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.**—W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., would call the attention of every Merchant in Virginia and North Carolina to their *Wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes*, offered for sale at reasonable prices, on a credit of 6 months, at their Large New Store, No. 37, Main Street.
The stock consists in part as follows, viz:
10,000 pair Men's Kip Brogans, various qualities,
8,000 " Gent's Calf and fine Wax Leather Bootees,
2,000 " Men's split Brogans,
1,000 " Gent's Calf Oxford ties,
3,000 " " Fancy Gaiters, Patent Leather Shoes and other fashionable style of Dress Sho s,
2,500 " Men's fine Oalf Boots, long legs.—Also Kip Boots, all qualities,
3,000 " Women's peg Buskins, different kinds,
1,000 " " sewed " Calf and Goat Skin, prime,
15,000 " Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Lind Shoes, and other Fancy styles of Ladies' Shoes,
10,000 " Women's cheap Morocco Shoes, various kinds,
4,000 " Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,
3,000 " Boys and Youths Bootees, &c.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., have just added $100,000 worth of Boots and Shoes to their Spring stock—it will be found very complete, and they hope every Merchant will call and examine ther stock.
Terms—6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Feb. 7, 1853. 24—

**INDIA RUBBER SHOES.**—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.
Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.
Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.
A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.
The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.
The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.
The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

**FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.**—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

**J. W. PRICE,** OF SMITHFIELD, JOHNSTON, Co. N. C. would announce to the citizens of Smithfield and vicinity that he has purchased the stand of Col. D. McPherson, where he purposes to establish a WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY STORE, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of Family Groceries, cheaper and of better quality than ever before offered in this community. Please give me a call as I flatter myself I can give satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.
**AUCTION.**—I shall offer for sale at public auction at my old stand my entire stock of Dry Goods, Queensware, and Hardware. My Dry Goods consist of Plain and Figured Delains, Ginghams, Prints of every style and quality, white and Red Flannell, also a beautiful assortment of Dress Silks. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, and an assortment of Ready Made Clothing, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Boots, Shoes of every grade, also, my assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, which is unsurpssed by any in the State Truly a rare chance for good bargains. Attend the sale. I shall auction merchandise every day and evening during Court week and every Saturday after Court week until the entire stock is disposed of.
February 18, 1854. —27

**SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.**—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

**Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!**
**STEVENSON & WEDDELL,** IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.
Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confidont we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market*.
N. B. Oaders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

**REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.**—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 89—tf.

**GIFT BOOKS FOR 1854,** IN RICH AND ELEgant Bindings.—The Lily of the Valley; The Remember Me; The Gift of Friendship; The Gift of Love; Heroines of Shakespeare; The Floral Keepsake; The Golden Gift; The Leaflets of Memory; The Gems of Beauty, a Literary Gift for 1854, Edited by Miss Emily Percival.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, December 24th, 1853. 11—

**NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY,** *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jos. G. B. Roulhac, | of Raleigh. | John Cox, Edenton, |
| C. W. D. Hutchings, | | Joshua Bonner, Salem, |
| Jno. R. Williams, | | J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City, |
| John Primrose, | | F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, |
| H. D. Turner, | | Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern, |
| S. W. Whiting, | | W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, |
| T. H. Selby, | | |
| Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville, | | H. B. Williams, Charlotte, |
| J. G. Wright, Wilmington, | | John B. Barrett, Milton, |
| Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, | | A. T. Summy, Asheville. |
| James Sloan, Greensboro', | | |

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President*,
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President*,
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer*,
John C. Partridge, *Secretary*,
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*,
J. Hersman, *General Agent*,
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams,
John Primrose, } *Executive Committee.*
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

**GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.**—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.
The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.
At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| James Sloan, | Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown. |
| Dr. J. A. Mebane, | |
| C. P. Mendenhall, | William A. Wright, Wilmington. |
| Wm. S. Rankin, | |
| Rev. C. F. Deems, | Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College. |
| James M. Garrett, | |
| Jed. H. Lindsay, | John I. Shaver, Salisbury. |
| W. J. McConnell, Greensborough. | John H. Cook, Fayetteville. |
| E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough. | J. J. Biggs, Raleigh. |
| W. P. Moore, Newbern. | Robert E. Troy, Lumberton. |
| H. H. Burwell, Henderson. | Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle. |
| J. L. Bridgers. Tarborough. | |
| Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, *Agent.* | PETER ADAMS, |
| William H. Cumming, *General Agent.* | *Secretary.* |

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

**NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.
The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to
JAMES F. JORDAN,
*Secretary.*
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

**MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!!**
**JUST** RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.
ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.
FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.
The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.
☞ MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines. Now opening at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

**CARAWAN'S TRIAL.**—TRIAL OF THE REV. Geo. W. Carawan for the murder of Clement H. Lassiter before the Superior Court of Law of Beaufort County, N. C., Fall Term, 1853, together with a sketch of the murderer's life and the tragical termination of the trial—his attempt, in presence of the Court, to shoot one of the counsel who appeared against him on the trial, and then killing himself; also the arguments of the counsel, with seven engravings. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1854. 23—

**HENRY T. CLAWSON,** COACH AND CARriage Manufacturer. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.
All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.
Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

**$20 REWARD.**—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1852 81—tf.

**HATS.**—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

**WORKMEN WANTED.**—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a Painter and Trimmer on Carriages; also two wood workmen—a Body-Maker and Wheelwright. The best wages and constant employment will be given. Address the subscriber at Pittsborough, Chatham, N. C. WM. D. KIRKSEY.
January 14, 1854. 18—tf.

**LOST.**—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by R. D. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 12th of November, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.
B. R. HINNANT.
Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853. 16—tf.

**EATON'S FORM BOOK.**—A BOOK OF PRACtical Forms, with Explanatory notes and references to authorities; intended as a manuel to the practising lawyer in the State of North Carolina, by Wm. Eaton, Jr.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Feb. 11, 1853 26—

**JUVENILE BOOKS.**—THE BOYHOOD OF GREAT men. Adventures in fairy-land, by Stoddard.
Mr. Rutherford's Children, by the author of the Wide-Wide World, Dollars and cents, &c.
Æsop in rhyme, or old friends in a new dress.
The Little Drummer.—Tip-top, or a noble aim.
Sparing to Spend, by T. S. Arthur,
Tanglewood Tales, by Hawthorne. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
December 12, 1853. 9—

**CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES!**—AS we intend leaving for New York on the 15th February for the purpose of superintending the getting up of our Spring and Summer Clothing, we will sell the remainder of our HEAVY WINTER GOODS at greatly reduced prices for cash.
E. L. HARDING.
January 16, 1854. 12—

**NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.**—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING & SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!
This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.
☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

**PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.**—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.
Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.
It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.
Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.
Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

**GREAT EXCITEMENT!**—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms*: also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.
The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, | | | | $400 |
| 10 | " | " | " | 485 |
| 12 | " | " | " | 525 |
| 14 | " | " | " | 585 |
| 15 | " | " | " | 615 |
| 16 | " | " | " | 650 |
| 20 | " | " | " | 695 |
| 25 | " | " | " | 750 |
| 30 | " | " | " | 850 |
| 35 | " | " | " | 900 |

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

**Fall Trade, 1853.**
**P. F. PESCUD,** WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Cigars, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.
Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.
☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
Sept ember 12, 1853. 86—

**KEEP A LOOK OUT!**—When you see EVANS & COOKE, over the door walk in. No. 29 Cheap place, under the Sky Light, one door above every body. There are so many advertising as being next door to Messrs. Evans & Cooke, we wish you to *look out.*
We have received our entire supply of Goods, consisting of every article kept in a first rate Southern Retail and Wholesale House, and feel confident it would prove to be the interest of all who wish to save in purchases to give our stock an examination before buying. Harding will be at Home in a very few days bringing with him what's nice.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, March 17, 1850. 25—

**JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.**
3 doz. Buffaloetongues—a fine article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Gochen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eights,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c., &c.
☞ Call and see.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

**RELIGIOUS WORKS.**—THE DOCTRINE OF the Holy Eucharist, by Robert Isaac Wilberforce, A. M.
Pilate and Herod, a tale illustrative of the early history of the Church of England, in the province of Maryland, by Rev. Harvey Stanley.
Twenty-five Village Sermons, by Charles Kingsley, Jr.
History of the Apostolic Church, by Philip Schaff.
Genius and Faith, by W. G. Scott.
Life and Lectures of Father Gavazzi. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
December 12, 1853. 9—

**RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.**—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

**DRESS GOODS.**—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 34—

**SUPERIOR** GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

**FOR SALE.**—I offer my house and lot in Chapel Hill for sale, the lot contains 4 acres, the house is a new brick building, the body of which is two story, with four Rooms, 40 by 19 feet with an Ell of 30 feet by 15 with two Rooms, and is of one story, a good well of water and other out houses, is on the street directly west of the College and is a very desirable situation. Terms accommodating. E. HUNT.
Chapel Hill, Feb. 22nd, 1854. 26—tlstJ.pd.

Office N. C. R. R. Co.,
March 24, 1854.
**NOTICE.**—I WILL BE IN RALEIGH 4th AND 5th April, being Tuesday and Wednesday of Superior Court, when Stockholders in this Company can have an opportunity of paying their instalments.
CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Sec'y and Treasurer.
[Register copy.] 38—

**PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.**—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commesurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

**OSAGE ORANGE.**—The Hedge Plant of America, The Osage Orange, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and so far as regards the great object in view, a good and beautiful fence, adaptation to our climate, variety of soil, hardiness, easy propagation, and cheapness, it is all that can be desired. A supply of the seed, and a Treatise on the cultivation of the plant, may be had of P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh; March 28, 1854. 38—

**INDIA RUBBER GOODS.**—WE HAVE JUST received from the "Union India Rubber Company," an invoice of India Rubber Goods, consisting of

| | |
|---|---|
| Officer Coats, | Pea Jackets, |
| Sack " | Walking & Riding Leggins, |
| White " | Saddle Bags, &c. |

which will be sold at Manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 20, 1854. E. L. HARDING & Co.

**A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES,** WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the
MUSIC STORE